

Our Times - Dispatch
DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.
Business Office, 816 E. Main Street.
Telephone 540.
Editorial Department, 836
Circulation Department, 38.
Washington Bureau, 501 14th St. N. W.
Manchester Bureau, 1102 Hull St.
Petersburg Bureau, 44 N. Sycamore St.
BY MAIL, One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mos. Mos. Mo.
Daily, with Sun., \$6.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 .35
Daily, without Sun., 4.00 2.00 1.00 .25
Sun. edition only, 2.00 1.00 .50 .25
Weekly (Wed.), 1.00 .50 .25 .10
By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery
Service In—
Richmond (and
Chester and Pe-
tersburg).
ONE WEEK. ONE YEAR
Payable
in Advance.
Daily, with Sun., 14 cents. \$6.50
Daily, without Sun., 10 cents. \$4.50
Sunday only, 5 cents. \$2.30
Entered January 27, 1903, at Rich-
mond, Va., as second-class matter, un-
der act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1906.
To be poor and to seem poor is a
certain method never to rise.
—Goldsmith.

The Poll Tax.

To abolish the payment of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting would be a public misfortune. It would throw down the bars to negroes and bummers, and demoralize the suffrage. In the name of common sense, what is the occasion for such a change? We have purged the suffrage and by requiring poll taxes to be paid six months in advance we have eliminated a large number of objectionable voters of both races. The negro is no longer a factor, and the shiftless whites, who used the voting privilege for what they could get out of it, no longer hang around the polls waiting for bids. As a consequence, we have the best electorate the State has had since the war, and it would be reckless to change the plan under which this reform has been accomplished.

Where is the hardship? The poll tax for 1905, for example, is not considered due until November. If paid during that month, when other taxes are due, the voter will be qualified to vote in any regular election to be held in 1907. The same rule will hold good in other years to come. It is only \$1.50 a year, and two-thirds of the amount goes to the support of the public schools, the residue going to the support of government in the counties and cities where collected. The man who is unwilling to pay such a tax for the privilege of voting is not a desirable voter, and the State is better off without his vote than with it.

The attempt to change this provision of the Constitution is a play to the worst element in the State, and we hope that the Legislature will rebuke it in no uncertain way.

The Osler Theory and the Osler Family.

No matter how erring he may be in word or deed, a man naturally looks to his family to stand by him. When they turn away, there is something radically wrong. Take Dr. Osler, for instance. His celebrated views on the uselessness of old age have been pretty generally rejected, but he has expected that his own family, at least, would support them. But this, it develops, his family steadily decline to do.

The professor's mother, who lives up in Toronto, is just entering her one hundredth year. She is in excellent health, and so far as recorded, has never entertained the idea that she would better have been peacefully executed forty years ago. Nor has this idea, we hazard, been entertained by anybody else.

The professor's father died a few years ago well up in the nineties. His brother, just under sixty, displays decided energy in political campaigning and marked acumen at directors' meetings. Another brother, at seventy, exhibits perfect physical and mental vigor and an apparent disposition to go on for another quarter century or so. One and all, they have remained steadily averse to the notion that they passed their usefulness with their fortieth year.

So, Dr. Osler stands discredited even in his own household. Less prejudiced and equally able critics are still punching holes in him. Here, for example, is Judge Roger A. Pryor in a recent letter to the New York Sun:

The fallacy of this reasoning was long since exposed. Time is no agent. It really does nothing and is nothing, is in fact only a compendious expression for all those causes which operate in time. Unless some positive cause be in action, no change takes place in any lapse of time. Whether, therefore, a man be old in the sense of senility depends not upon the years he has lived, but upon the health and strength of his faculties of body and mind. If these be unimpaired and unaffected, he is not an "old man." To ascertain, then, whether a man be competent to the extent of his faculties, we must look not to his years, but to his actual condition. And that condition varies according to the agencies which have operated upon it. We observe that some men at eighty are really younger, i. e., more efficient, than others at fifty.

His remark, too, is not only silly, but inhuman, inasmuch as it tends to justify and aggravate that contempt for age which is a characteristic of the strenuous American life of the present day. The student of history will instruct him that from ancient Greece to modern Japan communities have been prosperous in proportion to their respect for the counsel of experience.

Unhappy Osler, who this finds his interesting laboratory fancies refuted at once by logic and by fact. Judge Pryor

Rhymes for To-Day

Resignation.
Through all their gibes his men was calm,
restrained;
No word of his a'er made complaint.
The while they him to every woe con-
sidered,
He told himself, "Is true, a man man-
lined."
Whose once proud name was smeared
with too black paint,
Yet silent bore he that reproach of taint,
And thought: "They s'posed I'd kick, but
shucks!—I ain't—
I am resigned."

So through the months he bore, nor ever
whined;
Maintained calm patience like some
plaster saint;
Yet still detractors stood against him
lined,
Still hurled the bitterest satire o'er de-
signed—
Until he, in a flash, one day divined
The truth—and stood at first all dazed
and faint;
But soon he roused himself and wrote
with humor quaint:
"I see the point, and yield to your con-
straint."
I have resigned." H. S. H.

What Compulsory Education Means.

It is infinitely reassuring to our neighbor's anxious friends when he can bring himself to admit, as he did yesterday, that "the family in our greatest institution, and the State should meddle as little as possible with home discipline."

We felt that in the near future our ailing friend may be willing to admit, for instance, that a mother, even when she is too poor to pay a fine for not sending her daughter to school, may possibly be better qualified by God and nature to govern and control her daughter, and determine the kind and character of training and education she should have, than an average constable sent to hale the daughter to school, whether she or her mother liked or approved or not. He may be even now beginning to doubt the wisdom of putting such a mother in jail for presuming to insist upon her God-given right and natural duty to watch over, guard, train and educate her daughter in her own fashion and at her mother's heart dictates.—Richmond Evening Journal.

This is of a kind with our contemporary's remarks in general on this topic. In its endeavors to be funny and popular, it is not always respectful to its contemporaries, nor fair to its readers. What a picture! A poor widow—it is always the "poor widow" whom the law oppresses—a delicate daughter, a constable with a big stick, daughter to the public school and mother to prison. Horrors and stage thunder!

But in all seriousness, is it possible that the Evening Journal, or that anybody, really thinks that compulsory education means that parents must send their children to the public schools? That they may not educate them in private schools, or at home, if they prefer? Is it possible that our remarks on this subject have been so entirely misconstrued? We cannot believe it, for in one of our articles this language was used:

"Gentlemen speak as though compulsory education implied that all children must attend the public schools. No such provision is contemplated. Compulsory education simply means that 'he child must in some way be educated. If educated at home or in a private school, well and good. If the parent refuses to give the child any means whatever of obtaining an education, under the compulsory system the State steps in and enforces the child's rights."

Let us add that The Times-Dispatch would resent and resist any law which denied to the parent the right to educate his child in his own way. All that we have been contending for is that children of school age shall have proper instruction in public schools, in private schools or at home. It has never occurred to us until now that our writings on this subject could have been construed otherwise.

The Jamestown Exposition.

The Jamestown Exposition will be held—that is a fact, and we must accept a fact whether we like it or not. The enterprise would have failed, but for the energy and zeal of a few men in the lead. They have labored under great distress and discouragement. But they have never given up. The Exposition is going to be held, and hundreds of visitors are coming. The State of Virginia must have a State building and a creditable exhibit. It is a necessity, and the Legislature must provide the money. You may say what you please, gentlemen, but you must act. Virginia is a progressive State and is inviting immigration. Many will come to the Exposition, as prospectors. The Jamestown Exposition will be a State Exposition, and will be viewed as such by visitors. Virginia must meet the demands of the occasion. If she should fail to have a suitable building and a suitable State display, visitors would conclude either that the State was poverty-stricken, or that there was a woful lack of public spirit, and State pride in the Old Dominion. In either view it would be a State calamity, and we simply cannot afford it. The Legislature must not suffer such a calamity to befall the State.

The House does not have its bills printed until after they have passed through the committee. The Senate has its bills printed as soon as they are offered. The Senate's plan is fairer to the general public, and the House should adopt it. The public have the right to know well in advance what bills are to be considered in committee. After the bill has been reported its fate is usually sealed. We have heard sore complaint of the method in vogue in the House. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

Sh! Senator Martin doesn't know he is elected. Don't say a word to him. Let the legislative committee give him a genuine surprise.

Those arcade pictures—that's something to be looked into. By the way, they are getting a splendid advertisement.

Is it not a righteous measure? Is it not in the interests of the people? Is it not an injustice to the railroad and the automobile? Or does this awful fate await it because, forsooth, it was introduced by a House member?

House let us know why you so cheerfully consign it to the death chamber. If we have done wrong, we want to fight the wrong. R. WATSON, WILKINSON.

Lost your umbrella yet?

Mileage Books.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir, I read in your morning issue that the bill introduced by "The Republicans" requiring railroad companies to furnish mileage books at two cents per mile, has been referred to the Committee on Roads and would there probably have its long rest. Yet, you vouchsafe no reasons why such fate awaits it.

Is it not a righteous measure? Is it not in the interests of the people? Is it not an injustice to the railroad and the automobile? Or does this awful fate await it because, forsooth, it was introduced by a House member? House let us know why you so cheerfully consign it to the death chamber. If we have done wrong, we want to fight the wrong. R. WATSON, WILKINSON.

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Merely Joking.

Amended.—Knicker: "Speech is silver."

Booker: "And silence is oil."—New York Sun.

Extremes Meeting.—"What do you think is the best way of freeing our monopoly?" Hot competition.—Baltimore American.

Who cares if the cake is all dough?—It's money we're after.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Little Unattractive.—"So you are the applicant for the position as chauffeur?" asked the gentleman, looking up from his desk. "Yes, sir," replied the man who had just entered the room. "Are you a union man?" "Yes, sir."

"Well, after you worked on a machine for eight hours, and the thing won't go, what do you do?" "Oh, well, sir, if you've got one of that kind of machines, I don't want the job."—Yonkers Statesman.

Violence.—"It was a violent collision, I am to understand?" "Violent? Well, I should say it was violent. Everybody in the car, including the porter, was rendered unconscious by the shock, except, of course, the couple who were on their wedding tour, and even they seemed to be rather less conscious than they were before it happened."—Puck.

Progress.—Your grandfather said: "It is in the barn." Your father said: "It is in the stable." Your daughter says: "It is in the garage."—Somerville Journal.

The Old Bell Tower.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—It would be strange indeed if a Virginia Legislature, composed chiefly of Democrats, should have the audacity of a building which may fairly be considered a memorial of the founding of true Democracy in this country.

The old bell tower, standing earlier one and a range of barracks on the same site, is the last survival of an institution which was born during the desperate struggles between Federalists and Republicans at the close of the eighteenth century.

The centralizing theories of the Federalists, as illustrated in the alien and sedition laws, gave great alarm to all friends of popular liberty, and the Republicans, as the Democratic party was then called, not only deemed it necessary to give emphatic announcement of their beliefs, in Virginia resolution of 1789, but prepared to take even more drastic measures for the defense of the liberties of the State and the people.

As it was thought that it might be necessary to oppose the autocratic measures of the Federal party by force of arms, the State of Virginia took elaborate measures for this purpose. Quantities of arms were purchased, an army was built, and a small force of State regulars was established, whose headquarters was at the earlier bell house and barracks, which have since been mentioned.

Fortunately for the country, the party which had procured the means for armed defense, had no occasion to use any of them. Their victory in the success of a presidential election and the crushing defeat of the Federal party disarmed them. The victory in the success of a presidential election and the crushing defeat of the Federal party disarmed them.

Richmond, Va. W. G. S.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

January 25th.

1830—The Episcopal Diocese of Alabama organized at Mobile.

1843—Edmund Drummond, private secretary to Sir Robert Peel, assassinated in the streets of London. For nearly twenty years he discharged duties second to those of a cabinet minister, because less conspicuous.

1845—Abigail Leonard died at Raynham, Mass., 101 years old. She was fifth wife of John Alden, who first landed from the Mayflower on the Plymouth Rock.

1854—Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, criticized in London for his interference in the Eastern question.

1855—Seventeen locomotives frozen in and buried under the snow in the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

1865—The Illinois Senate voted to repeal the so-called "black laws," prohibitive of negro immigration and placing other restrictions on the privileges of the colored man.

1874—General Benjamin F. Butler, then member of Congress from Massachusetts, received by "The Republicans" granite from his Cape Ann quarry, used for the pedestal of the statue of General Winfield Scott, in Washington, D. C.

1884—A blockade of Tonquin, China, declared by Admiral Courbet, French commander.

1904—James J. Corbett, heavyweight champion of America, knocked out "Charlie" Mitchell in the third round at Pensacola, Fla.

1904—Bill for monument to Commodore Maury offered in Virginia House of Delegates.

1905—Liberal government in Ontario defeated after thirty-four years of supremacy by large vote.

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NOTIFY MARTIN OF HIS ELECTION
Legislative Committee Will Go to Washington Sunday to Apprise the Senator.
AMEND THE CITY'S CHARTER
Committee On Counties, Cities and Towns Hears Statement of Proposed Changes.

HAVE ECONOMIC SURVEY OF STATE

That is Wish of Mr. Rison, Who Offers Bill Providing Funds for It.

VIRGINIA RICH IN MINERAL

Argued That to Set Forth State's Wealth Will Be Great Advertisement.

Plans for the establishment of a State geological and economic survey at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute for the preparation and publication of reports and maps to illustrate the natural resources of Virginia, determine the properties of the soil, and by proper exploitation thereof, attract capital and immigrants to this section, are set forth in detail in a bill presented in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Rison and calling for an annual appropriation of \$10,000.

That Virginia lands offer a fertile field to the speculator and that once the mineral wealth of the State is scientifically and officially determined the development of these now hidden resources will follow quickly to the substantial benefit of the people generally is believed by the advocates of the bill and all others who have given the matter any consideration. These objects, it is claimed, will be accomplished by the proposed survey. Under the act, which was referred to the Committee on General Laws, the survey will be under the supervision of a commission to be known as the State Geological Commission, composed of the Executive Committee of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, which commission will appoint a competent director to be known as State geologist, who may, with the approval of the board, name his own assistants. The commissioners will serve without compensation, but will be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. Reports will be made regularly to the Legislature, and such special reports will be issued as the commission may direct. The specific purposes of the survey are set forth in the bill as follows:

(1) An examination of the geological formations of the State, with special reference to their economic products—namely, building stones, coals, ores, clays, soils, cement materials, suitable for use in the construction of roads, mineral and artesian waters, and other mineral substances.

(2) An examination of the road building materials and the best methods of utilizing the same.

(3) An examination and classification of the soils and a study of their adaptability to particular crops.

(4) An examination of the streams and water powers of the State, with special reference to their development for manufacturing enterprises.

(5) An examination of the water supply of the State, with special reference to the sinking of deep or artesian wells.

(6) An examination of the physical features of the State, with reference to their practical bearing upon the occupations of the people.

(7) The preparation of special geological and economic maps to illustrate the resources of the State.

(8) The preparation of special reports, with necessary illustrations and maps, which shall embrace both a general and detailed description of the geology and natural resources of the State.

(9) The consideration of such other scientific and economic questions in the judgment of the State Geological Commission shall be deemed of value to the people of the State.

(10) To arrange with the director or the representatives of the United States Geological Survey in regard to co-operation between the said United States Geological Survey and the said State Geological Commission in topographic, geologic and hydrographic work in such instances as may be deemed necessary and of advantage to the State; provided, that in all co-operative work a sum of money shall be expended by the said United States Geological Survey equivalent to that expended by the said State Geological Survey, and that the said commission may accept or reject the work of the said United States Geological Survey.

GREETED THE RECTOR.

Rev. and Mrs. Forsyth Given An Enjoyable Reception.

A reception was tendered last night by the congregation of St. Paul's church to the rector, Rev. Robert Forsyth, and Mrs. Forsyth. The delightful social gathering was held under the auspices of a committee from St. Hilda's Guild, of which Mrs. John K. Branch is president. Mrs. Fred W. Bent was chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and was assisted by Mrs. George H. McKenna, Miss McKinney, the Misses Hobbs and others.

The reception was held in the Sunday-school room, which was very prettily decorated with palms and ferns.

The evening was very enjoyable, spent by the rector in making the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth. Later refreshments were served, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the most interesting of conversations.

NOTIFY MARTIN OF HIS ELECTION
Legislative Committee Will Go to Washington Sunday to Apprise the Senator.
AMEND THE CITY'S CHARTER
Committee On Counties, Cities and Towns Hears Statement of Proposed Changes.

Formal notification to Senator Thomas Staples Martin of his election for a third term in the United States Senate will take place Monday next in Washington.

At the joint session of the two houses of the General Assembly held yesterday to receive the vote cast Tuesday, a committee, consisting of three senators and five delegates, was appointed to notify the junior senator of his re-election. This committee, according to plans made late yesterday, will leave Richmond Sunday at 5:05 P. M. for Washington. The ceremonies attending the notification will occur on the following day at the Washington residence of Senator Martin. The members of the committee will be entertained at lunch by the senator, and, returning, will leave Washington for Richmond Monday evening.

The notification committee is composed of Messrs. Echols, Tavenner and Shuckelford, from the Senate, and Messrs. Williams, of Giles; Clement, Cochran, Lane and Pitts, from the House.

The Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns of the House last night heard argument on the amendments proposed to the charter of the city of Richmond, and the vote ended to take them up and render a final decision at 10 o'clock this morning.

The only feature discussed at length was that relating to the right of the city to construct and own bridges, etc., and this was advocated and opposed by several gentlemen of prominence.

The Council sent a special committee, composed of Messrs. Pollock (chairman), Minor, Elliott, Lea and Dabney, and they took no public part in the proceedings. Hon. Henry R. Pollard argued strongly for the amendment, having made two speeches on the subject. He contended that if the city should be compelled to go five hundred feet from the Mayo Bridge to build, it would mean that no bridge would be built, but that the city would be compelled to make terms with the Mayo Bridge Company. The City Attorney referred to the opposition as a "hold-up" scheme, and called the present Mayo Bridge a "ramshackle affair." He said the bridge company had done nothing to accommodate the people, and the city should not be impeded in its efforts for progress.

City Engineer W. C. Cuthaw exhibited several maps showing the probable location of the bridge, and they were examined by the committee.

Captain A. B. Gulgon, spoke briefly for the Passenger and Power Company, stating that the Mayo bridge was in such a condition as to forbid the running of cars thereover for three years. Major Sol Cuthaw spoke for Mayo Land and Bridge Company, and earnestly urged the committee not to impair their vested rights. He was followed by Mr. Ware B. Gay, president of the company, who spoke on the same line and Delegate E. P. Cox made a stirring appeal for the amendment.

Several Senate committees met yesterday, but devoted their time, largely to the consideration of routine matters. With one exception, none of the big contested bills came up.

At a meeting of the committee on privileges and elections, held last night in the basement of the Capitol, the sole re-appointment bill was considered, but no action was taken. The discussion hinged entirely upon the amendments proposed by Mr. St. Clair, taking the counts of Bland, Wythe, Pulaski, Giles and Craig, out of the Ninth Congressional District, adding them to the sixth and removing them from the fifth, and Charlotte which was assigned to the fourth.

Assignment of rooms in the new Capitol for the use of State officers is made in a bill offered in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Kezelex, of Rockingham. The arrangement proposed is as follows:

The Governor—Five rooms on upper floor of capitol building at southeast corner.

Secretary of the Commonwealth—The three rooms at southwestern corner of upper floor of capitol.

Corporation Commission—Entire northern end of upper floor of capitol building.

Department of Education—Rooms at right of entrance to lower floor of capitol (southern end) and large room on left of main entrance.

Department of Agriculture—Hall formerly used by the House of Delegates and three rooms immediately under and at northern corner of said capitol building.

Public Printer—Two rooms at north-west end of basement.

Register of Land Office—Rooms heretofore occupied by him in southern and western side of building.

Commissioner of Labor—Two rooms in basement at southeastern corner.

Committee Rooms—Two rooms in basement immediately north of rooms of commissioner of labor; rooms under Senate wing; rooms under House wing (northern half).

Clerk of House—Southern half of basement of House wing.

Clerk of Senate—Office in floor of Senate wing.

Supreme Court of Appeals—Rooms for library purposes now used by Department of Agriculture.

The Register of the Land Office and Commissioner of Labor shall not be required to occupy their offices until after July 15, 1906. All others are to move at once.

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as soon as rooms can be gotten in readiness.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Macher, of Alexandria, offered a bill, providing that it shall be the duty of the treasurer of each county and city, between the first day of January, and the first day of April of each year, to mail to each person who has been assessed with a capitation tax for the preceding year in such county or city and who shall not have paid the same, a notice in writing, directed to the best known post-office address of such person, informing him that such tax is due and delinquent, and stating the date at which it will be necessary that the tax be paid in order to qualify such person to vote at the next regular election, to be held in such county or city. For preparing and mailing each of these notices, the treasurer is to receive an allowance of ten cents, to be paid out of the funds derived from the tax. Any treasurer failing to mail a notice required by the act, will forfeit \$20 for every such failure. Upon all delinquent capitation taxes which shall hereafter be collected between the first day of January and the first day of April, of the year next following that for which they are due, the treasurers of the several counties and cities, in which the same are paid, shall receive, in addition to the compensation now allowed them by law, a surcharge of 20 per cent. of the amount of such taxes so collected.

Among the outsiders who spoke were R. Tate Irvine, of Wise, and R. T. Williams, of Giles, who vigorously opposed the division of the Ninth District, and A. A. Campbell, of Wythe, who as strongly advocated the change. Political conditions in the Ninth District, which is now Republican, were thoroughly aired for the benefit of the committee.

Among the interesting bills offered in the Senate yesterday was one from Mr. Strode, of Amherst, proposing this rather striking amendment to the existing law governing the observance of the Sabbath: "And in works of necessity, except household or charity work any person who is employed by an employer to work six days consecutively, or shall habitually labor more than fifteen hours each day consecutively, he shall be deemed guilty under this act, a surcharge shall be fined not less than \$2 nor more than twenty for each offense, and if a laborer, servant or apprentice he so employed, both employer and employee shall be guilty under this act and fined not less than \$2 nor more than \$20 for each offense."

The Withers bills relating to transportation freight and fixing the responsibility for delivery thereof has been set for hearing at 10 A. M. Monday. Several other matters affecting railroads have been set for Friday, February 24, at 10 A. M., when the various railroads are to be represented by their presidents or their attorneys. Colonel Canon's rolling stock bill is set for 10 A. M. February 5th.

Mr. Barrett's bill for seating passengers on street cars is set for 10 A. M. January 25, 1906. All these measures are before the House Committee on Roads.

Prominent people on the floor of the House yesterday were Colonel Meade Haskins, of Blackstone, and Hon. J. M. Hooker, of Patrick.

The bill introduced by Delegate N. B. Early, Jr., of Madison and Greenbrier, have the commissioner of the revenue appointed by the Circuit Courts in the counties of the State, to be known as assessors in the cities was reported favorably from the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns yesterday, and was set for Monday for its second reading. The bill seems to have a very strong following in both houses. It has been offered in the Senate by Mr. Chapman, of Greene, and he proposes to press it on that body.

Judge Sims, of Louisa, yesterday offered a bill to the Senate providing that the lists from which grand juries and petit juries of the Circuit Courts are chosen shall hereafter be prepared by the boards of supervisors of counties. Since the county courts were abolished the judges who are often unacquainted with the residents of some of the counties covered by their circuits, have experienced considerable difficulty from this source. The supervisors, it is held, will be able to prepare the lists with more attention to the character and standing of the persons whose names are placed upon them.

MISS WELSH WEDS.
Daughter of Mr. J. B. Welsh Bride of Mr. A. P. Thornton.

One of the prettiest marriages of the season was celebrated last evening, when Miss Anna Greenbank Welsh and Mr. Alexander Parker Thornton plighted their troth at the altar of Old St. John's Church in the presence of a large concourse of friends.

The bride, who is a petite blonde, was attired in a lovely white dress with handsome bridal veil, and entered the church with her father, Mr. Joseph B. Welsh.

Master Stuart Phillips, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Phillips, was ring bearer, and Miss Agnes Bolton Welsh was maid of honor. The impressive rites of the Episcopal Church were pronounced by the rector, Rev. Robert A. Goodwin. At the new and much admired organ of the church the accomplished organist, Mr. Richard R. Bacon, rendered sweet music during the ceremony.

The ushers were Messrs. F. Maxwell Conners, Jr., R. Leo Mesinger, Thos. G. Fretlow, M. D., P. Kemper, Rector, Nathaniel M. Thornton and John B. Welsh. After the ceremony and receiving many congratulations from their numerous friends, the newly-married couple left on the Southern Air Line train, and an extended trip to Florida and other points South. They will be at home to the friends at 515 East Grace Street, after February 1st.

The large number and handsome presents received attest the great popularity of the couple.

Glason—Burgess.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., January 24.—Mr. Wm. Perley Glason, a popular young business man of this city, and Miss Beulah Burgess, daughter of Mr. J. A. Burgess, of this city, and sister of Mr. St. Elmo Burgess, of Baltimore, traveling passenger agent of the Southern Railway, were married last night at the residence of the bride's parents, on West Main Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. George E. Booker, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were no attendants, the event being witnessed only by members of the immediate families of the contracting parties.

The bride and groom took the midnight train at this place for Lynchburg, where they will make their home.

Davis—Ward.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)